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## The Horse.

## RACE MEETINGS IN MICHIGAN

Saginaw ..... Aug. 26 to 29  
Port Huron ..... Sept. 2 to 5  
Lansing ..... Sept. 9 to 10  
Benton Harbor ..... Sept. 10 to 12  
Sault Ste. Marie ..... Sept. 15 to 18

## TROTTING BREED TROTTERS.

A writer under the *nom de plume* of "Clement" is writing articles on the trotting horse for *Colman's Rural World*. He is particularly "down" on trotters with any "thoroughbred" in them, and insists it would be better for the future of the American trotter if Palo Alto, Gertrude Russell, and others from thoroughbred dams had never been bred, as "the experiment will be tried by many only to result in failure, where they are not able to stand failure." He then refers to the style of breeding he prefers in trotters, and says: "Walter E. is by the brown horse Patchen Mambrino, son of Mambrino Patchen, whose dam was old Den by Gaines' Denmark, and dam of Jenny Brian, dam of McCloud 2:21 1/4 and Olaf 2:23. Walter E.'s dam was old Morcan, untraced. This is the kind of producing blood we like to see. California and Missouri seem to be monopolizing the Grand Circuit. Walter E. 2:18 1/4, Dick Smith—and what's a bred horse—Belmont, Clark Chief and Pilot pacing blood."

So the style of breeding he likes to see is where the blood of the dam is unknown. Certainly a most remarkable statement. He seems to be in the position of the ancient maiden whose chances were getting very slim, when she prayed for "anything in the shape of a man." Clement wants anything but thoroughbred blood. And then Dick Smith suits him in breeding. He is his ideal of a trotting horse in breeding. In the same journal is a report of Dick Smith's performance at Detroit, from which we quote the following:

"Just prior to calling the horses on the track for positions Dick Smith was examined and found to be in first-class condition. He had been worked on the Detroit track for several days and showed wonderful speed. He was driven, we are told, a trial the full mile out in 2:16. All of Carter's friends and the horse's admirers were so sure Dick would win the race hands down that large sums of money were placed on him. It was a well-known fact that he had more speed and better staying qualities than his competitors. He had been handled with great care and in the fast work given him by Carter, the horse scored rarely if ever leaving his feet. In the race Carter drew the pole and held first position. Everything was working nicely, and in driving up and down the course before the start Dick showed his great speed and was cheered lustily by thousands. It should have been a red letter day for horse and driver but instead it proved to be a failure. The horses got off well but Smith left his feet and acted badly. He was steadied and went up to the gang like a flash and went into the front with such a will as to the front. He was brought down again and the third time did the identical same thing when the flag dropped and he was distanced."

Now, what was the matter with this ideally bred trotter? "Clement" indorses him, he is a "trotting bred trotter," and yet he turns out a most costly failure for his admirers. If he had been from a thoroughbred dam his unsteadiness would be attributed to "running foolishness," "not bred for a trotter," etc., etc. Meanwhile Palo Alto and Sunol go right along out-trotting everything in sight, with all their "running foolishness."

## HORSE BREEDING BY FARMERS.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Advocate*, of London, Ont., in the issue for this present month, has an article on this subject which, while containing nothing new, puts facts and results in a light which shows at a glance the cause of both success and failure. We give some selections on this article which will apply with equal force to our State:

"Climate undoubtedly has a great effect, but climate is not the only influence. Taking the Saire horse as an example, we find that the nature of the soil as well as food, the latter being to a great extent modified by the former, has a considerable bearing on the matter; thus the Saire horse on the rich, low-lying, fine counties of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and similar countries, is usually considerably heavier. His bone is hard as a nail, neither are his feet as good as those bred on the higher lands of Derbyshire, etc., and it is a well-known fact in Wales that the feet and legs of horses bred and reared in the rich, low-lying valleys are never as good and clean as those raised on the stony uplands. Careful breeding and selection will certainly obviate this to a great extent, and with judgment and proper matching heavy draft horses can be bred with success in such and similar situations, but for light horses for fast work we must look to land that is high and dry. In Canada this does not apply to the same degree, for during the season of pasture the greater proportion of the land surfs often rather from a lack of moisture, and in summer is often deficient in herbage. The average specimens of horses in Canada are a mixed lot, as might be expected from the combination of crosses that have been used, commencing with the French Canadian horse, followed by the American trotting horse, and in turn by the Clyde, Shire, Percheron and Thoroughbred. Much enterprise has been displayed by our horse importers, who have at different times brought over specimens of nearly every variety of English horses, and farmers with praiseworthy, but mistaken zeal, have many of them attempted a combination of most of these crosses, without any regard to the kind of mare they were breeding from, and the result of this indiscriminate breeding may be seen in the miscellaneous types of horses in the country today. Such was not the method by which England has become so celebrated for her horses. The crosses of alien blood introduced were, on the contrary, rather few, and these with a well-defined purpose kept constantly in view. Like begets like, the breed of the breeder, but a true axiom is 'like begets like, or else the likeness of some ancestor.' This is called atavism, or in common speech throwing back, and it is this contingency, a contingency which cannot be guarded against, that so often proves a disappointment to the breeder, even of pure-bred stock. How much more, then, is it likely to be a stumbling block in the case

of animals of such mixed breeding as the ordinary bred horse in Canada. It behoves, therefore, breeders to exercise great caution in the selection of breeding stock, and it is not sufficient that the animals themselves be possessed of individual excellence, but it is likewise important to ascertain particulars as far as possible as to their progenitors. Horses and mares that are unsound with any hereditary diseases will certainly reproduce in their offspring the defects which they themselves possess, it being a remarkable feature in procreation that defective points are more easy of production than the more desirable properties. It is essential then to guard against breeding from parents which are themselves infirm or descended from unsound ancestors, unless such defects arise from accidents, for the use of such animals will almost certainly end in disappointment and loss of both time and money.

In conclusion, it must not be inferred that I am in favor of crossing pure breeds. On the contrary, if a man owns a standard breed trotting mare let him by all means breed standard bred trotters; while, if it is a Clydesdale mare, let him breed to purebreds of their respective breeds. To do otherwise will certainly result in a loss. It is not to breeders of pure bred horses that this paper so particularly applies. It is to the ordinary farmer, who after many years of breeding with no well defined object in view, is still continuing the practice of raising horses which will not average \$125 apiece.

## Queries Answered.

ALBION, Aug. 6th, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Will you please give through your paper the location of the horse Burlington, and who is his owner? I should like to correspond with him.

And will you also give the breeding of the horse Charcoal, once owned by Osborn, near Tuscola, and Burlington.

O. D. FITCH.

Burlington 9491, is owned by D. O'Neil, of S. Monroe, this State. He was bred by Darlington 2855; dam, Miss Julia, by Volunteer 55; sire, Young Selene, by Guy Miller, a son of Hambletonian 10. Darlington was by Wellington 2716, out of Bodicia by Hambletonian 10; Wellington was by Kentucky Prince 2470, dam Meg Merrilies by Ethan Allen 43.

Charcoal we do not know anything about. Perhaps some of our readers can answer the questions asked regarding him.

WHERE is the horse Junemont this season? Is he on the track? I see nothing about him in the reports of meeting. E., Saginaw." Answer—Junemont, 2:18 1/2, is not on the track this season. He is still owned by his breeder, John Carey, near Jackson, who has him in the stud.

## Horse Gossip.

JOHN CROTHERS, of Mazettie, lost a valuable Clydesdale stallion last week, from rupture. He was valued at \$1,000.

Tax trotting horse Clinker Jr., owned here at Bay City, was sold to M. V. Wilson, of Gilbert Station, Iowa.

A BUNCH of western horses were sold at Ypsilanti last week. In another year common horses are going to be very cheap.

A CAN-LOAD of horses was shipped west from Reading, Hillsdale Co., the past week. Their destination was Fairhaven, Washington Territory.

A DRIVING park association has been formed at Erie, Monroe Co., and will give a meeting September 4th and 5th. It is a member of the American Association.

ALMONT WILKES, owned by George H. Hammond, of this city, was first in the 2:27 class at Rochester on Wednesday. The time was 2:23 1/4, 2:22 1/2 and 2:18 1/2.

THE Chicago week will see a big lot of horses at the Chicago meeting. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has a meeting at the same time, but there are plenty of good ones to go around this year.

The racing man Neile King, valued at \$2,500, with a record of 2:30, belonging to Judge T. J. Turbine, dropped dead while she was being exercised at Lebanon, Ind., this week.

PALO ALTO turned the tables on Jack at the Buffalo meeting, winning the free-for-all very easily. The track was heavy and a high wind blowing. The fastest heat was trotted in 2:15. Jack got third money.

O. O. J. CARTER, of Toledo, last week purchased from the Bay View Stock Farm, this city, a three months old filly named Myrtlewood, by Alie Wilkes, dam Myrie, by Maserio, 2d dam by Pilot Jr. Price, \$300.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association has offered a purse of \$2,500 to Mr. Pulsifer which, with a record of 2:30, belonging to Judge T. J. Turbine, now held by Ravenoe. Mr. Pulsifer has accepted, and if the conditions are favorable the attempt will be made on August 29. The association will add \$2,500 if the record is broken.

The horse Jack that won fame and \$5,000 at the great trot in Detroit, recently, is the half brother of Will Carter, owner of the R. M. B. farm, and is in one. Consequently, the half brother has risen greatly in public estimation since the race. In this connection it is stated that Mr. Bick fed \$4,000 for Will Carter last week.—Charlote Republican.

Half brothers to famous horses are very plenty, but only a select few achieve greatness through their individual merits. Will Carter, however, has produced blood on both sides, as his dam is Trix, by Louis Napoleon 207, and ought, by right of inheritance, to be a trotter.

REFERRING to the race meeting held there recently, the Coldwater Republican says: "Another meeting was one of the most successful ever held on the Association track, being conducted in an honorable, straightforward, business-like way that was extremely satisfactory to all. The directors of the Association held a meeting Tuesday evening to settle everything pertaining to the meeting, and had a surplus in the treasury. They have decided to give a larger meeting next year, when purses and stakes amounting to \$6,000 will be hung up."

In the 2:19 class at Buffalo the entries were Mambrino Maia, Hendryx, J. H. Shedd, Goldin, Gibb, and Lady Bullion. Lady Bullion took the first heat in 2:18 1/2, but was distanced in the next heat by Mambrino Maia in 2:18 1/2. The latter then went on and took the next three heats. The Associated Press report says: "In the 2:19 class Lady Bullion did the very funny thing of taking the first

heat in 2:18 1/2, and in the second allowing herself to be distanced, when the time was but a quarter of a second better. But the charge was made that this simply carried out the programme." The managers of Lady Bullion will bear watching.

ROB STEWART's horse Keno F., an unknown, won the \$10,000 guarantee stakes at Rochester on Tuesday. Twelve started. Leopard Rose was the favorite, but she was unsteady. Pixley took second money. Six heats were trotted. Three of the heats were trotted in 2:17 1/4. Bob Stewart won the \$10,000 race with Walter E., and the same horse won it at Cleveland, thus giving him the three big stakes. His other horses, Grant's Abdallah and B. G., have also won races this season. Keno F. is a recent purchase, and his trotting is a great surprise. It seems as if Stewart, like the Irishman in the play, was "born to good luck."

The Oakland County Agricultural Society will have three days' racing in connection with its annual fair, which opens September 30th and closes October 3d. On October 1st there will be three classes, namely, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and 3:15 horses. On the 2nd there will be two, the 2:50 trotting and 2:35 pacing. On the 3d there will be the 2:30 class, a farmers' race, and a half-mile running race. All the races, except the farmers' race, are open to the State. George H. Seeley, of Pontiac, F. A. Baker, Detroit, and J. H. Osmun, Pontiac, will manage the races. A. B. Donelson, the well-known breeder of trotting horses, is President of the Society this year, and H. A. Wyckoff, of Pontiac, Secretary.

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## CURING A JOKER.

How Sam Peabody Became the Victim of His Own Joke.

OT a thousand miles from where I live dwelt a man named Sam Peabody—or at least, so I shall call him, for he is a good man now and might not like to have the evil deeds of his youth made known among strangers. Sam was an inventor—a joker,—what is de-

nominated a "practical joker," and though he never meant any real harm yet he often caused much mischief by his pranks. On one occasion, when he had gone out at night enveloped in a white sheet to frighten some girls, he started to the roadside at the approach of a chaise and frightened the horse so that the chaise was smashed up and one of the occupants severely injured.

Sam had been talked with and argued with, but to no purpose. He could not be made to see the wickedness of his pranks. Sometimes he would fasten lines across the sidewalk, and thus trip the pedestrians; he would ring folks in the night and ask them if they had plenty of bedding. Once he called the doctor out at midnight to come and attend a man who had very bad fits. The good old doctor arose and followed Sam till they came to Adam Snip's little domicile, and here the joker called up the little bow-legged tailor, and the moment Snip poked his head out at the window Sam cried: "There, doctor, is a man who makes the worst fits you ever saw," and with this he ran away and left the doctor and the tailor to settle the matter. This was serious business in one sense, but it set the whole town in a laugh, and Sam was delighted.

But Sam's last practical joke was near at hand. At the edge of the village lived a man named Jerry Smith. He was a stone worker by trade, and as strong as an ox. One evening Jerry's wife had been to see a neighbor, and in returning she had to pass over a place where the road was built along upon a sort of morass, with willow trees upon each side. When she entered her house she was pale and trembling, and sank into a chair almost out of breath.

"What's the matter?" asked her husband. "I've been frightened," gasped the woman, as soon as she could command her speech. "But how? Where?" "Out by the willow trees. An ox, with great horns and fiery eyes, came out at us, walking on his hind legs." "By thunder, it's Sam Peabody!" exclaimed Jerry. "He killed an ox this morning." "I knew it was Sam as soon as I had time to think," returned the wife, "for his voice was plain; but I was so frightened at first that I liked to have Sam's last practical joke was near at hand. At the edge of the village lived a man named Jerry Smith. He was a stone worker by trade, and as strong as an ox. One evening Jerry's wife had been to see a neighbor, and in returning she had to pass over a place where the road was built along upon a sort of morass, with willow trees upon each side. When she entered her house she was pale and trembling, and sank into a chair almost out of breath.

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## The Dairy.

## BRIE CHEESE.

Process of its Manufacture.

From our Paris Correspondent.]  
It is said that some American dairymaids have come over to France to study the preparation of the popular Parisian cheese, Brie, and the type of all the numerous soft cheeses prepared in France. It is made in ten departments on the east of the capital. It is an excellent cheese when well prepared, and to do this, as it should be, no salts can be laid down. It seems to come by nature, as Doberry held that reading and writing did. Even the manipulators of the cheese themselves cannot explain the how, the why and the wherefore of the process of the special flavor, and it may be added, the orthodoxy consistency exacted.

Brie cheese is prepared from cow's milk; it resembles a large griddle cake, in diameter, 16 inches, and thickness one good inch, it weighs 6½ lbs. The milk must be good; that which implies good alinement, as the latter has an important influence on the flavor or "bouquet." The rennet is added when the milk has a temperature of 50 degrees Fah., but in nearly all cases the desired temperature is secured by cooling the milk just taken from the cow with some earlier milk, previously skimmed. The quantity of rennet should be so regulated that the milk will slowly curd in 60 or 75 minutes. The curd is placed unbroken in tin moulds of the cake size, four inches deep, and allowed to drain over stands of open oyster shells. When the curd has shrunk one-half, a quantity of curd equal to the first is superadded and with the same precautions. This layer upon layer explains why the cheese can be opened into two parts, or leaves, like a hot cake. In 24 or 36 hours at most, both layers will be well shrunk. The curd is next put in another tin mould, over which is placed a cover, with several screws, and an exit orifice for the whey drainings, the screws are gently tightened as the curd becomes more consistent, and salt is moderately sprinkled on each side. The curd is then carried to the cellar to dry, and most carefully watched; the temperature of the cellar ought to be 54 to 57 degrees Fah., in case three to four degrees lower than the temperature of the dairy.

Brie of good quality will present a reddish color, and will be neither puckered nor wrinkled; when of a blue color the cheese is less esteemed. Between five to six weeks from the commencement of its making, the cheese will be ripe. Brie is never sold until ripe, but the middlemen keep them in their cellars sometimes, following market prices. The cheese sells from 30 to 70 frs. per dozen, following season. At the latter quotation there is not much profit. It is the fermentation that is the most delicate part of the whole process; the outer strainers are never washed, and it is the must on these that induces the peculiar fermentation. Pasteur is said to be studying this parasitic ferment of the preparation. If the cheese be badly made the strainers must be well washed in boiling water or renewed. On an average 118 lbs. of milk produces 17 lbs. of Brie. Only long practice can make good Brie, and America has been shrewd in sending over the girls "to stay" till they know all about the secret.

## The Cheese Market Abroad.

The London Grocer publishes the following regarding the cheese market: "The assortment of English cheese but slowly improves, as old qualities are nearly all cleared out, and the new season's make is not only backward, but hardly ripe enough for immediate use, through the prolonged absence of hot sunny weather this year, and only limited quantities find purchasers at about the relative value, viz., fine old cheddar at 70s to 74s, new at 66s, medium at 56s to 60s, and common at 46s to 50s, with factory cheese in cheddar shapes at 30s to 34s, and very low sorts at 24s to 28s. No new Cheshire is on offer yet, but double Gloucester sells steadily at 56s to 60s for finest, with useful makes at 50s to 54s, and ordinary to fine Wiltshire loaf at 50s to 58s. The best Derby cheese moves off at 53s to 58s, and factory dittos at 52s to 55s per cwt. Of American cheese, immense arrivals have taken place within the last week or two, both into London and the outports, amounting in all to about 350,000 boxes, and a large proportion of the supplies having been pushed forward faster than the wholesale trade has been able to absorb them, the demand has again flagged, so that sales have mostly been rather difficult to effect at the late decline. Towards the close, however, the advances to hand from the other side have been more favorable to holders here, quoting 46s 6d to 51s for fine qualities in New York, and in Canada 42s 6d to 48s, c. f. and l., delivered; and on the strength of this information, consignees have been trying to get better terms. Choicest Canadian has been taken at 44s; States, 42s to 44s; good at 38s to 40s, and medium at 32s to 36s. There has also been a liberal supply of Dutch cheese for exceeding the capacity of the demand at the moment, and the value has been with difficulty sustained, choice Edam being sold at 50s to 55s. Gouda at 46s to 50s, and Derby ditto at 50s to 55s. New Zealand cheese has been in request, and fair prices have been paid, ruling from 28s to 36s for ordinary and middling, up to 40s and 48s for good to fine."

## Good Salt a Necessity.

The fact that there is salt and salt is an important one to the butter-maker. The carelessness in the selection of salt is often great and inexcusable. It should be a very perfect article of salt that goes into butter. If it contains anything that will not dissolve perfectly, it injures the butter greatly. Much of the salt that is used in our households is unfit to be used even for ordinary purposes, to say nothing about using it for salting butter. There is salt prepared expressly for dairy purposes, and that is the kind of salt that should be used by the butter maker. If the country storekeeper does not keep good salt, send elsewhere for your salt. An otherwise good article of butter may be spoiled by bad salting. A simple method of testing the qualities of salt is to dissolve a spoonful in a tumbler of water. If the water becomes white or milky, the salt contains lime, and should not be used for either butter or cheese. If particles of it will not dissolve, it should be discarded also. Good salt should dissolve entirely in water, and at the same time leave it as clear as before the salt was put into it. If the salt you are using does not suit you, try that manufactured by the Diamond Crystal Salt Co., of St. Clair, which we have seen repeatedly tested, and with most satisfactory results. The process under which it is manufactured eliminates every trace of lime or mineral substances, and peculiarly adapts it for use in the dairy.

THE French Government is about following in the wake of that of Belgium, by establishing ambulatory dairy schools, which have so much benefited dairy industry. At same time France will send girls to Holland and Denmark to study dairy matters there.

THERE has been heavy mortality of late among calves in the southwest of France. On investigation, the cause has resulted from the calves drinking their milk too rapidly, producing indigestion and inflammation of the digestive organs. Fingers ought to be placed in the animal's mouth to aid it to drink slowly.

CANADIAN journal publishes the following: "Several patrons of cheese factories in the Belleville district, who were lately summoned for watering their milk, have avoided publicity by privately confessing before a magistrate and paying the penalty. Some dozen or more others will also be prosecuted for the same offense."

OVER 60,000 lbs. of cheese were shipped from Crowell, Sanilac Co., last week, to Liverpool direct. The price paid is reported at 7½c. which shows that the quality must have been good. Generally the cheese from that country is purchased by Canadian dealers and shipped as a Canadian product—the English dealer being willing to pay more for the article if it is labeled "Canadian." But as the Michigan cheese-makers get a better price for their product in this way they would be foolish to find fault. It only goes to show how prejudice will overcome good judgment even among the shrewdest of business men.

## The Commission Man's Song.

Tell me not in mournful numbers, cattle trading full of gloom; for the man's a chump who says so, and he cannot die too soon. There's a steer, there's a heifer, and the grave is but their goal; dust they are, and "dust" return when the salesman gets his "toll." But enjoyment and not sorrow be our destined end or way; if you have no cattle, borrow—buy a yearling steer each day! Lives of cattle kings remind us we can win immortal fame; let us leave the carcasses behind us and we'll get there all the same. In the world's broad field of battle, in the packing houses' gore, let us make the old bones rattle, let us make the old chumpon sons. Let us then be up and doing, buy a heart of any weight; then a chieving and a chewing, 'chieving little, chewing late—Stock Growers.

## \$5.00 to Niagara Falls—\$6.00 to Toronto.

Grand personally conducted excursion via C. H. & D. and Grand Trunk Rys., August 21, 1890. Our record is the best, and this year we will eclipse all former efforts, in the assurance of comfort and care to our partners.

We thoroughly posted and competent agents will accompany this excursion and remain as an escort to the party during their stay at Niagara Falls, and arrange accommodations for the side trips to Toronto or Thousand Islands; to the latter point a rate of \$10.00 for the round trip is offered.

Make application early for sleeping-car accommodations and tickets on sale at Chamber of Commerce Building, 200 West Fourth Street; 410 Vine Street, or depot, Cincinnati; Union Ticket Office, Covington, Ky.; or any agent of the C. H. & D. R. R. or immediate connecting lines.

E. O. MCORMICK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

## Veterinary Department

Mrs. Tangie—Women are more honest than men. You wouldn't hear of abeocioning carers. Mr. Tangie—H'm—well, women might not succeed as abeocioners, but they would certainly be great as tellers.

## Grease Heels—Hereditary.

Whittaker, Aug. 7, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please give through the FARMER a remedy for scratches, or grease heel. My mare has them badly above and below the fetlock joints. It is probable that she inherits the disease as her dam has usually had the same trouble, but not so bad. They sometimes heal up but break out again. Just now they are open but sore. Would it be better not to work her?—SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—The disease in your mare is evidently hereditary in character, hence more difficult of cure; constitutional as well as local treatment is called for, together with good care and nursing. Treatment—Give the following: Sooting alone, pulv., two ounces; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., one ounce; mix and divide into twelve powders; give one powder night and morning in the feed, or mix with water to a paste and smear on the tongue, using a wooden paddle for the purpose. If a spoon is used the bowl will hold the mass. When the medicine is all given, and the bowels are not in a healthy condition, the powders may be renewed. Directions: Give good clean oats and hay to eat, but give no corn, corn meal, rye grass or any food of too stimulating a character. The animal should not be worked. When the bowels are in a normal condition, the following may be given with good results. Nux vomica, pulv., one ounce; Linum, two ounces; mix and divide into sixteen powders. Give one at night, until all are used; discontinue for two weeks and repeat, giving the powders as before. The heels and fetlock joints should be carefully washed with castile soap and water; then apply the following: Colloidal: two ounces; oil, racin, one pint; mix well together and shake before using; apply with a clean soft piece of sponge, once or twice a day. As this case is of congenital origin, it will be of interest to all stock owners. Follow this up to a finish, the owner keeping us

posted as the treatment is applied, if proving beneficial or otherwise. We will from time to time advise any change in the treatment that may be necessary.

## Tape Worm in Lambs.

MARLETT, Aug. 9th, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I found two of my lambs dead this morning; they appeared all right last night when put in the yard; on opening them I found the small intestines had tape worms in them. Last year I lost five lambs in the same way. Now what will I give to my sheep to kill the worms? Please give a remedy in the FARMER and oblige. W. RUDD.

ANSWER.—Pumpkin-seed tea is to-day the most successful remedy for tape worms in man known to the medical profession. We believe it will act equally well in our inferior animals. Try it and report us your success or failure, and we will publish it for the general good.

## Simple Ophthalmia in a Calf.

SAND LAKE, Aug. 5th, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please tell me what is the matter with my calf, and a remedy if there is any? She is about five months old, has always been healthy until a few days ago, when she became blind. She wanders around most of the time; will eat and drink a little, but don't care anything about it. It sweats on the nose natural as any calf; it seems to act as though the heat affected it in the middle of the day. Answer through the FARMER and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—The trouble with the eyes of your calf is probably simple ophthalmia. Give internally, four ounces sulphate magnesia; half an ounce Jamaica ginger root, pulv., dissolved in half a pint of pure water. Give one-half at night, the balance in the morning, and keep the calf out of the sun.

## Commercial.

## DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Aug. 16, 1890.

FLOUR.—There has been an advance on all grades. Market firm in sympathy with wheat. Quotations on car lots are as follows:

Michigan roller process. 4 25/4 45 Michigan whole. 4 75/4 54 Michigan broken. 5 40/4 52 Michigan, patents. 3 35/4 33 Rye. 3 00/4 30 Wheat grades. 2 10/4 20

WEAT.—Higher on both spot and futures than a week ago, and the outlook promising for holders. Chicago, New York, and St. Louis all closed higher yesterday. Quotations at the close yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 96c; No. 2 white, 91c; No. 3 white, 88c; No. 2 red, 96c; No. 3 red, 89c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, August, 99c; December, \$1.04 15c. No. 3 red, August, 99c; December, \$1.04 15c. No. 2 white, 96c. No. 3 white, 88c. No. 2 red, 96c. No. 3 red, 89c.

COFFEE.—No new offers of 55c for No. 2, and 56c for No. 3 did not bring out any responses. Futures were also nominal.

OATS.—Market lower. Quotations are as follows: No. 2 white, 88c; No. 2 mixed, 87c; No. 3 white, 85c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, August, 99c; December, \$1.04 15c. No. 3 red, August, 99c; December, \$1.04 15c.

FEED.—Winter barin quoted at \$13 per ton.

POULTRY.—Market dull. Selling at a range of \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen.

STEG.—Market dull. Selling at a range of \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen.

SWINE.—Market dull. Selling at a range of \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen.

FEED.—Market dull. Selling at a range of \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen.

POULTRY.—Market dull. Selling at a range of \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen.

SWINE.—Market dull. Selling at a range of \$2.00 to \$2.25 per dozen.

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